

REMARKS

In the Office Action, the drawings were objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. §1.84(p)(5). The disclosure was objected to because of informalities. Claims 1 and 3 were objected to because of informalities. Claim 1 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Amormino (U.S. Pat. No. 4,669,240) in view of Konopka (U.S. Pat. Pub. No. 2004/0003565). Claim 2 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Amormino in view of Konopka as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Altizer (U.S. Pat. No. 4,674,250). Claim 3 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Amormino in view of Konopka in further view of Altizer as applied to claim 2 above, and further in view of Berney et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 3,336,709). Claims 4 and 5 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Amormino.

The structure disclosed in the present application, at first glance, reminds one of several well known panels. However, the present structure is none of these. A problem is solved in a specific way by the present invention.

Comparing the present structure of the invention to ordinary panels is far from an essential idea of the present application which is to form a building of tall, slender bearing panels without columns. What undoubtedly makes the present structure to be distinctly different from the similar panels is the presence of the rigid connection

at their lower ends where some specific details also at the top makes the whole thing work in its specific way.

Such a construction cannot be made with panels described in Amormino's patent. All the other small similarities in connection with mesh layers and short steel rods are out of the main thrust and are of secondary importance. To make the thing clearer, all the similarities to other patents, mentioned in the Examiner's objections are of a second-order of importance taking into account the idea of forming the structure for industrial, low-raised buildings made of panels in the present application's way.

The inventive panels, at their tops, comprise special supports which are designed for a purpose, together with steel webs, to distribute the loads of roof plates to transmit to both concrete layers in a continual uniform way-avoiding concentrations of stresses. At the same time, the presence of buckling is there to be taken into account.

Altizer is perhaps more likely of being capable to resist buckling but Konopka's solution is not suitable for the purpose of constructing low-raised panel buildings. Konopka's buildings necessarily comprise more floors, more walls and are not applicable to large spans.

Berney's details are very similar but also it is not the essentially important thing. These connections could also be different and nevertheless nothing would affect the global constructing system. As a matter of fact, there is no, even slight similarity in the way how the inventive panel works compared to all of the other cited patents.

With respect to claims 4 and 5, none of the cited patents solve the problems which occur at specific low raised, large span industrial and similar buildings. From claim 5, there is nothing in Amormino's patent that even slightly deals with overall stability of the large building which is almost the goal of this application. There is the original mechanism how these buildings resist lateral forces. Furthermore, there is the original way of how the assembled structure, forming a rigid floor of assembled units, resists lateral buckling of its tall, slender panels.

The number of layers of meshes in each concrete layer is also of a second order meaning. Amormino's panel is made for another purpose – for constructing buildings with walls and small spans, which is obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art ... so it cannot be qualified as "mere duplication of the essential working parts" as said in the rejection. In Amormino's patent, there is not one single word about forming a rigid floor of many interconnected units. Amormino deals with panels not with the building.

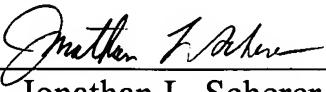
Accordingly, by the incorporation of claim 2 into claim 1 and the incorporation of claim 5 into claim 4, additional features of the invention have been presented in the independent claims. These claims are distinguished over the prior art for the stated reasons.

Based on the foregoing amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the present application should now be in condition for allowance. A Notice of Allowance is in order, and such favorable action and reconsideration are respectfully requested.

However, if after reviewing the above amendments and remarks, the Examiner has any questions or comments, he is cordially invited to contact the undersigned attorneys.

Respectfully submitted,

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